Remarks upon the DREAM

Of the late Abdicated

Queen of England,

'And upon that of

Madam the D. of La Valiere,

Late MISTRESS to the

French King, &c.

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AND NOW

NUN of the Order of Bare-Footed-Carmelites at P A R I S.

By the Author of the Harmony of PROPHESIES, &c. Being the Paper the Publisher whereof was Condemned last Month to be Broken alive on the Wheel, by the Parliament of Roan.

Done from the French Copy Printed at Amsterdam.

LONDON:

Printed for Tho. Salusbury, at the Sign of the Temple near Temple-Bar in Fleet-street, and are to be fold by R. Baldwin in the Old-Baily, 1690.

Will Portly Land to C. U.K. and the desired and the control With the Carlie Larlie and the Aller Now Wall - Mr. O. W. D. O. N.

Advertisement.

His Paper is written by a Divine that has made himself famous by his Writings against the Romish Church, and who has of late, written several Books about a Revolution, he says, is to happen within a few Years in Europe, which he founds upon the Apocalipse: may be read more safely in England than in France, to which it relates in part; for there is no hazard of being broken alive upon the Wheel for Reading or Publishing it here, as has been the fate of so doing in France. And if the other Explication of these two Dreams, done by Monfieur Agendar, at the French King's defire, come to my bands, the Reader (ball have it likewise, that he may be in a better condition. to pass his judgment on both, and give the Palm to which of them be thinks deserves best.

Remarks

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Remarks upon the Dream

Of the late Abdicated

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II E Occasion of Publishing the following Dreams, and Explication of it:

A Page of the late Queen of England came on Munday the 9th of January, 1630, to Monsieur Leonard, the French King's Bookseller in Paris, and told him, his Mistress was desirous to speak with him immediately: Whereupon Monsieur Leonard having gone incontinent to

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wait upon the Queen, she told him, She heard he was printing an Explication of the King of France his Dream, which had made so great a noise at Court, written by Monsieur Agendar: And she desired he would, with the King's leave, add to that of the King's, a Dream she had had herself, on Christmas-Night. Which the Bookseller promising to do, the late Queen caused my Lady Salisbury, one of her Ladies, to deliver him a Paper of the Tenour following:

The DREAM itself.

Pon Saturday night, the 24th of December, after having heard the Midnight-Maß, I went to Bed very much troubl'd in mind: about four a Clock in the Morning, there appeared to me in my sleep four Persons whom I knew not, and who stood a long time before me, without speaking a word; at last the Eldest of them, whose Face resembled a mixture, betwixt a Mans and Womans, said to me, Great Princess, Tet within three and a half, and the sourch part of a half, and he shall be no more. Two Claps of Thunder having set my Chamber

Chamber on Fire, those four Persons thereupon disappeared: Immediately thereafter, I thought I saw a Woman mounted on a Camel, who would needs have me to follow her with the little Prince of Wales, faying, She would take me to a bleffed Place; I followed her, and she led me, I thought, through an Arbour full of Flowers, where all things feemed Enchanted: here we met with a Prince who look'd as one that had been once very strong, but who now had his right Arm and his left Ear cut off, and two Monks help'd him to walk. But just when those Perfons were beginning to speak to us, a Whirlwind in a moment separated us from them; and we were carried thence into a thick dark Wood, where there was no other light but a little Moon-shine; here there arose a thick and stinking Rynd of Mist, which necessitated my Comerade and me to embark ourselves upon the Ocean, and whereupon we arrived at last at the Elezian Shades : Just at our arrival there, the terrour which was upon me, forc'd me to awaken, and I found myfelf all over in a sweat, and my Face and Pil-

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lows

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lows all be-dewed with Tears, so terrible a Fright had the Dream put me in.

The Explication of the Dream.

Efore I come to Explain this Exil'd Queen's Dream, it's fit we should know, the is by birth an Italian Princess. a Bigotted Papilt, and much devoted to the Pope, and to the Jesuits: Thence it was, the entertain'd a firm Defign to Ruine the English, and to Extirpate the Protestant Religion; to succeed in this damnable Defign, the pretended a Prince of Wales was born, and was the occasion thereby of that Tragi-Comedy, so known to all Europe, and of her own and the Flight of K. James her Husband out of England: And as she is the principal Person concern'd in this Tragedy, it has pleased GOD, by this Vision, to give her the just Marks of his Anger and Displeasure against those of that Party.

This Queen, after baving heard Midnight-Mass, went to Bed very much troubled in mind: This Trouble of Mind was a Preludium to that terrible Vision that was to follow. The Prophet says, There is no [5]

thence certainly it was, this Princes was disquieted at going to Bed: Why she had this Dream on Christmas-night, I shall shew afterwards.

About four a Clock in the Morning, there appeared to me four Persons whom I knew not, who flood a long time before me without speaking a word: This Vision happen'd at four a Clock in the Morning, which is the ordinary hour of Dreams coming from God; because at that time the Spirit is more free, and not embaras'd with Vapors, or with the Fumes arising from the first Digestion. The Queen did not know these four Persons, because God had left her to Blindness of Mind; otherwise she might have easily known that it was the Great Whore and the Signagogue of Satan she saw before her: These four Persons stood a long time without speaking. It pleased God, this Vision should stay a long time before this Unhappy Queen, to the end, the might be the more affured of the truth of that Divine Revelation.

At last the Eldest of them, whose face resembled a mixture, betwixt a Mans and a B 2 Womans: Womans: This Hermophrodite is no other then the Pope, who feigns himself to be GOD's Vicegerent upon Earth, when he is at the same time, the Great Whore mention'd in the Apocalipse. In Dubritius his Revelations, the Pope appear'd to him in the shape of a Woman with a Beard; which is just as much as to say, in the shape

of a Hirmophrodite, as here.

This Hirmophrodite faid, Great Princess, Tet within three and a half, and the fourth part of a half, and he shall be no more: This Expression evinces clearly, that the Speaker is the Great Whore, fince she mentions exactly the time of her own Duration, and the Year in which the shall be no more: It's certain by the Sequel of this Prophecy, that this infamous Hermophrodite speaks of herfelf, and of her Sinagogue in the third Person. We have prov'd in another Book, viz. The Harmony of the Apocalipse, That the three Days and a half, of which St. John speaks, Revel. chap. 11. V. 11. are 1290 Years, and which will end in the Year 1714: But here this Vision adds the fourth part of a half Day, for the utter Destruction of the Pope; and as every Day of this Great Year, is 360, or 365 Years, it follows, that the total Ruine of the Pope, and of Popery, must be in the Year 1759, for the eighth part of 360 is 45; these 45 Years then, being added to 1714, makes up the Year 1759, in which the Pope will be intirely Extirpated. The Prophet Daniel does explain this Affair after the same manner, as in this Dream of the Queen's, Happy is be that shall see the forty fifth day after the one thousand two bundred and ninety. We have in the Book I formerly mention'd, cited this passage of Daniel's, to prove that the last Year of the Pope's Reign, when the last Viol shall be pour'd out upon the Beast, must be the Year 1759: And the wonderful agreement of all their Prophesies does clearly manifest, that this Dream of the Queen's, was fent her of GOD.

Moreover, the ordinary way of counting Years at the Court of Rome, is by Indictions, whereof every one consists of fifteen Years, and makes exactly up the bour of three days and an half of St. John; whence we must conclude, that it's the Great Whore herself, that speaks in the Queen's

Queen's Dream, fince the follows her own

way of reckoning.

This Hermophrodite does justly call the Queen Great Princess, because the Pope has not a Princess within all his Empire, that has done more to establish it in England, and essewhere, than she. And it's for the same reason, that it has pleased GOD to make her know, as it were by the mouth of the Pope himself, the end of

his Hellish Empire.

Two Thunder Claps that fet the Queen's Chamber on fire, made thefe four Persons to disappear : We have prov'd, that these four Persons that appear'd to the Queen, are the Pope and his Clergy; and the manner of those Wretches their disappearing, does put it beyond dispute; for all the Prophefies expresly fay, That GOD shall extirpate Antichrist and his Synagogue by the most dreadful judgments: These Judgments are very well represented by two Claps of Thunder, which fet the Queen's Chamber on fire. A great many other Visions and Revelations, as that of Kotterus, of Erabritins, Christina Poinatovie, &c. foretels the Destruction of Rome by Fire.

Then

Then she saw a Woman mounted upon a Camel: We have proved elsewhere, That the final Destruction of the Great Whore, shall not happen till the Year 1759, and therefore it's no wonder she should appear a second time to this Queen, so much her Friend. The Whore is mounted on a Camel, because she is to condust the Queen into a Desart; that is, the Desart of Popery, destitute of all Spiritual Bleslings, and where the Flowers and Pleasures of it seem to be, and are indeed Enchanted. This is the same Wilderness of which St. John speaks in the 17th Chap. of Apocalipse.

This Woman would needs have the Queen follow her, together with the little Prince of Wales, telling her, She would bring her to a happy Place: But the end of the Dream will evince how fallacious the Promises of

the Devil and Antichrist are.

I followed then this Woman, (fays the Queen) and she took me through a pleasant Garden full of Flowers, where all things seemed to be Enchanted: It's no wonder that this Princess should give ear to the words of the Great Whore, fince she has been bewitch'd with her Witchcrasts from her Infancy

fancy upwards, and a Religious Observer of all the Maxims of Popery and Jesuitism

The Whore conducts the Queen through an Arbour: These are the Court of France, which is a very considerable part of the Desart of the Whore, as the event of this Discourse will justifie: These Arbours are full of Flowers, where all things seem to be Enchanted: These Flowers and Delights which the Devil and Antichrist give to Men, are not real ones, but only Delusions: In effect, The sigure of this world passes away, but the will of GOD remains for ever.

We bere met with a Prince (adds the Queen) who look'd as one that had been once wery strong, but who now had his right Arm and his left Ear cut off, and whom two Monks belped in his walk: It's not strange, that this Refug'd Queen should meet Lowis the Fourteenth in her way, since the place where she now is, is the Court of France. It is said of this Unhappy Prince, That he look'd as one that had been once very strong; but the Missorrunes which the Monks had brought upon him, has now render'd him

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the Object of the Hate and Contempt of the whole World. That we may understand the Misfortunes the Monks are to bring upon Lowis the Fourteenth, we must confider, that a King has two Bodies, one a Natural, the other Politick; Lowis the Fourteenth is not chiefly to fuffer the Ignominy mean'd here, in his Natural Body, but in his Mistick or Politick one, which is the Kingdom of France, whereof he is the Head: The right Arm cut from him, is the Massacre of the Protestants of France, which shall begin this present Year 1690, in some parts of France, and shall continue the space of three Years following, as we have prov'd in the Book formerly mentioned. The Protestants of France were the right Arm of Lowis the Fourteenth for feveral Reasons: 1. They were more faithful to him than the Papifts, who would have Dethron'd him, if the Protestants had not stood by him. 2. Because by them the Commerce and Trade of France flourished. 2. Because they brought with them a Bleffing from GOD upon the King and Kingdom, for their fakes. In effect, when ever the King came to Revoke the Edict

of Nants, immediately thereupon he was ftruck in the Fundament, as the Philiftines of old, upon alike occasion: But as the Crime of Lowis the Fourteenth was far greater than that of the Philistines, fo much greater was his Punishment, for this Unhappy Prince shall never be entirely cur'd of his Fistula; and because he shall never have the Grace given him to Repent, his end shall be with Pains borrid and strange, as Nostredamus has it Cent. 6. Quarunt. 6. It is also certain, that the outmost of all Miseries, shall happen to France, and to their King, upon the Massacre of the Protestants. This is it which was mentioned by Nostredamus, when speaking of France, upon the back of this Massacre, After this (fays he) there shall follow the greatest of Woes.

All these Reasons prove evidently, That the Protestants were the right Arm of Lowis the Fourteenth, and that by their Massacre the Monks will cut off the King's right Arm. And in this Dream of the Queen's, there is a clear Alusion to an ordinary Expression used by that KING,
That to have all his Subjects become Catholicks.

tholicks, he would let them cut off his right Hand.

It is faid in the Queen's Dream, that this Unhappy Monarch bad likewise his left Ear cut off: The cutting off the left Ear, fignifies upon the matter the same thing with the cutting off the right Hand; for the left Ear of Lowis the Fourteenth ought to have been open to the Complaints of the Protestants, and therefore by the left Ear is meant they. Every body knows that Magistrates ought to have their right Ears open to the Accuser, and the left to the Accused: In France the Papists were ever the Accusers, and the Protestants the Accused; and therefore the left Ear of Lowis the 14th, fignifies naturally the Protestants of France, and the cutting off this Ear, their Extirpation and Massacre: The Monks stand by, for they have brought the King to this Punishment, and are the Authors of this dreadful Execution; which F. La Chaise had put in practise before now, if not hindered by the late Prince of Conde. This horrid Crime will be the Price of F. La Chaise's Absolution; and by this Dreadful SACRIFICE, Lowis the Four-C 2 teenth

teenth pretends to Attone for His other Crimes.

The Queen had this Vision on Christmas-Eve, because it relates much to what was predicted of Lowis the Fourteenth, in terms like, and yet opposite to those of the Prophet Isaias, A child is born, and a son to us is given: Whereas Nostredamus has it, in Cent. 3. Quarant. 42. speaking of Lowis the 14th, L'enfant naitra à deux dens en la gorge; A Child shall be born with two Teeth in his Mouth: Which prov'd literally true of him. And indeed within a little, this Unhappy Monarch shall cause Innocents to be murder'd in the same manner, and for the same reasons, that Herod did it long ago

A Whirlwind (says the Queen) separated us from this Wretched Prince, and his two Monks, when they were just going to speak to us: The Whirlwind that shall take this Queen from France, shall be the unhappy and fatal Crisis of Europe, at the time when Lowis the 14th and his Monks shall be on the point of putting in execution the Massacre of the Protestants of France.

And we found ourselves (continues she)

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in a Wood very dark, where there was only a little Moon-shine; and where there arose dark and stinking Mists: This dark Wood, is the Condition of France, when the Romish Religion shall be absolute Mistress. Wood had no light of the Son of Righteousness, which is Jesus Christ, but only that of the Moon, which is the Romish Church: In effect this Antichristian Church is exactly opposite to that of Jesus Christ; which in the 12th Chapter of the Apocalipse, is cloathed with the Sun, and has the Moon under her feet. The thick and stinking Mists are the abominable stinking and tyrannical Doctrine of the Romish Religion, and the innumerable Murders which their execrable Clergy shall cause to be committed in the black Defart or Wood, spoken of in this Dream, and in all the other Dominions of Antichrift.

In the end (says she) we embarked upon the great Ocean: This Ocean where the Queen embarks with the Great Whore, is that of this World, and is the continuation of the Life and Actions of this Unhappy Princess.

Thereafter we arrived at the Elifian fields:

The Great Whore had promised the Queen to conduct her to a blessed Place, and in esfect, she conducts her to the Elisian Fields. As Popery is but a renewed Paganism, the Great Whore brings the Queen to an Imaginary Paradise of the Pagans; which denotes the time and the manner of the unhappy Death of this Princess, since none went, according to the Pagan notion, to the Elisian Fields but after Death.

But then (continues the) the terrour I was in awakned me, and I found myself all over in a Sweat, and my Face and Pillow bedewed with Tears: This terrible Fright the Queen was put in, upon her approaching the Elifian Fields, shews, that the Great Whore kept not her word with the Unhappy Princess; and instead of being conducted to a bleffed Place, she shall die: And no wonder the was cover'd over with Sweat and Tears, since she shall find how terrible a thing it is to fall into the hands of a living GOD. GOD grant us Grace to profit by the example of this Unhappy Queen, and thereby to fhun the terrible Judgments. of GOD.

Madam

Madam La Valiere's Dream.

His Lady having gone to Bed the first day of January 1690, after the Office was over, the dream'd the was at Verfailles in a Secular Habit, and that the faw the King walking by the fide of the Canal, in which she thought there were two little Islands, very near one another: The King was attended by feveral Hunters, and Spaniels, because he was going to kill several River-Fowls; Madam La Valiere follow'd him; When they came over-against the first Mand, a great Spaniel threw himself into the Water, and swim'd into the fland, environ'd with a great many Ducks and Geefe, whose Eggs and young Ones he eat up greedily; after which he came back to Land, and was received by the rest of the King's Spaniels; who thereupon commanded to fire upon the Ducks and others Fowls, whereof fome were killed dead. When they came over against the other Mand, they heard the noile of a great many Dogs as a Hunting, which the great Spaniel hearing, threw himself into the Water after them, being followed by some of the K.'s; as foon as he had joyn'd them on this other Island, the noise became louder and louder, and continued a good while, and thereafter another flock of Ducks and other Fowls fled out of that Island into the first. whither likewise the great Spaniel follow'd them: The King defirous to fee the event, came back upon his tract; the great Spaniel entring into the first Island again, fought a long while with the Ducks and other Birds, who after a brisk refifiance and noise, took Wing and fled away beyond reach of fight. The King caus'd fire upon them, and killed some of them in their flight. As the King was returning to the Palace, he told those about him, that he must go and see his Orange-trees; in saying which he stumbled against the root of a Tree, and fell upon his Face, bleeding at the Nose; He was immediately taken up and carried into his Bed. M. La Valiere feeing the Door of the Orange-Inclosure standing open, she enters, and beheld the beautifulest Orange-trees she ever faw, covered with Flowers and Fruits of all forts:

but that which surpriz'd her most, was that at the foot of every Orange-tree there was a Flower-de-luce wreathed about it, and which mixed its Flowers with that of the Orange, and which mixture yeilded a most fragrant smell. In the mean time while M. La Valiere was contemplating all this, she heard a great cry thrice redoubled, The King is a coming, the King is a coming; and the noise of the Cry immediately awaken'd her.

Every body knows how earnest the French King was to have this Dream of M. La Valiere, his Quondam Mistress. explain'd, and that he offer'd a thousand Pistols to any that would do it: Which is thought is done already by the same Author who ventur'd to Explain the K.'s own Dream, which he had about the same time; but without any prospect of Reward, I give him the following and true Interpretation of it:

The Explication of Madam La Valiere's Dream.

Adam La Valiere having gone to Bed the first Night of this Year, after the Office was over, dream'd she was at Versailles in a Secular Habit, and that she saw the King walking upon

upon the side of the Canal, in the midst of which appeared two Islands near to one another.

La Valiere in a Secular Habit, represents very neatly that Seraglio, or House of Pleasure he had at St. Cir, when this Lady was his Concubine: The Canal denotes the Sea that environs Great Britaine on all sides: The two Islands amidst this Canal, are the two Islands of Great Britain and Ireland: and Nostrodamus calls these Kingdoms Islands by way of excellence. In the Dream, the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland is represented by two little Islands, because she was to see them in the Canal of Versailles, which being of its self but little, the Islands represented in them, behoov'd to be little also; these Islands are near to one another, because there is but three hours failing from some parts of Scotland to some parts of Ireland. The King was followed by Hunters and Spaniels, designing to kill some Fowls: His Hunters are his Armies by Land, and his Spaniels his Fleets at Sea, because Spaniels are fitter than other Hounds to Being design'd to kill some hunt in the Water. of the Fowls; That is, being design'd to make War upon the Inhabitants of these two Islands of Britaine and Ireland, who are properly represented

presented by the Fowls of the River. M. La Valiere follows the King; to the end she may inform us of the success of the War he was

enter'd into against England.

When the King came over against the first Island, she saw a great Spaniel throw himself into the Water, to swim into the Island, sollowed by a great many Ducks and other Fowls, whose Eggs be eat up: This first Island is England and Scotland; the great Spaniel that threw himself into the Water, is K. James; he is follow'd by a great many Ducks and other Fowls; that is, the English; he eats up their Eggs, that is when he began to destroy and ruine the People of England and their Liberties.

The great Spaniel came ashore, and was received by the King's B. who caus'd fire upon the Fowls, and kill'd some of them; That is, K. James sled over all alone to France, and the King having assisted him with a Naval Force, has since killed several of the English, in the present War he has declared against them.

When they came over against the other Island, they heard the noise of a great many Dogs a hunting, and thereupon the great Spaniel threw himself into the Water, with some of the King's Spaniels to joyn them in the Island: When they

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were

were near the other Island, that is Ireland, they heard the noise of Dogs a Hunting; that is, the Army of Tyrconnel, Viceroy of Ireland; the great Spaniel upon the noise threw himself into the Water to joyn them; that is, K. James seeing his Party subsist yet in Ireland, he goes thither, and joyns his Army there, accompanied by some of the French Officers.

As soon as the great Spaniel had joyn'd the Dogs in the other Island; That is, K. James had joyn'd his Army in Ireland, the noise became greater, and continued so for a while, that is, the War became sharper, and did not end so very soon as was at first expected.

After which M. La Valiere, sees another flock of Birds flie out of this Island into the first, and the great Spaniel follows them, where there is a fight hetwixt the Spaniel and the Ducks and other Birds, which last, after a brisk resistance, are forc'd to flie, and the King causes fire upon them, and kills some of them: The continuation of this Dream, continues to foretel some Advantages to K. James; but what afterwards follows, foretels unquestionably the marvellous Success of K. William now of Great Britain, in such fort as that great Prince shall at last Triumph gloriously over all his Enemies: In fine,

fine, the great Miseries of Lowis the 14th, and the incomparable good Fortune of K. William, are painted forth in this Dream of M. La Valiere's, with so much brightness and clearness, as if written with a Sun-beam; which will ap-

pear by what follows.

When the King is returning to the Palace, he told those about him, he would go to see his Orange-trees: The Visit design'd by the King to his Orange-Inclosure, foretels the continuation of the War of Lowis 14th against K.William, who is here represented as P. of Orange. This term to go to see, signifying a Declaration of War, is taken from that place of Scripture, Where Amissas King of Judah, sends to the King of Israel saying, Come let us see one another, or let us look one another in the face: And it's afterwards said, that these two Kings saw one another in the face; that is, they fought together.

In saying this, the King stumbled upon Caillon, and fell on his face, bleeding at the Nose: Aster this new Declaration of War, or rather renewing of the former, the King stumbles against the root of a Tree; that is, he met with a powerful Obstacle of his Design; and God is preparing a great and terrible Vengeance for [24]

this Guilty Monarch. In fine, he falls on bis Face, bleeding at the Nose; That is, Lowis 14th shall fail in his Enterprize on William King of Great Britain, and this last Monarch shall Triumph over the Armies of France. Moreover, His bleeding shall weaken him, and render him timorous and cowardly. And in the old Dialect of France, to say a Man bleeds at the Nose, was to say, he is afraid. The end of the Dream proves, that this Fall of Lowis the 14th will be mortal.

They presently took up the King, and carried him to his Bed: The fall of Lowis upon his Nose, must be terrible, since he fell a bleeding thereupon, and was so far unable to rise of himself, that they were necessitated to carry him to his Bed: This denotes that Lowis the 14th shall die of this Fall, since the Bed is an Image of Death: Thence this Dream is the satal Fore-runner and Prediction of the miserable End of this King, and of his Kingdom. This is exactly what was foretold by

Nostredamus in his & Sireain :

Celui qui la Principaute Tiendra par grand Cruautê A la fin verra grand phalange, Par coup de feu tres dangereuze

Par

Par accord pour roit fair meure Auterment Coira suc d'Orange.

The present juncture of the Affairs of Europe, does teach us clearly, that M. La Valiere and Nostredamus speak of one and the same Event; as also the Dream of the late Queen, about the cutting off the right Arm and left Ear of Lowis the 14th, denotes the great en-

fuing Misery of that Monarch.

M. La Valiere seeing the Orange-Inclosure open, enters, where she beholds the beautifulest Orange-trees, she ever saw: As Lowis the 14th is the Capital Enemy of God and of King William, it's not to be doubted, but after the Fall of this Unfortunate Prince, King William will prove a Glorious and Prosperous King; and which God has been pleas'd to reveal to M. La Valiere in this Vision. The Beauty of the Orange-trees, denotes the incomparable Prosperity of that Servant of God, William late P. of Orange; which we have likewise prov'd in our Harmony of Prophesies, p. 117. in our Exposition of the 38 Sireain of Nostredamus, in that of Cassarelli, and in our Exposition of the Dream of Lowis 14th.

The Orange-trees were all covered with Flowers, and with all kinds of Fruits: These do denote to K. William all sorts of Bleslings, both spiritual and temporal.

But what surprized M. La Valiere most, was her seeing that at the root of every Orange-tree, there was Flower-de-luces wreathed about them, and which mixed their Flowers with that of the Oranges: This part of the Dream is very confolatory for M. La Valiere; and it seems God shews her by it, that he is pleased with the beginnings of her Reprentance, and that he will give her Grace to turn to the living and true God, and to live to see the happy Day when all France, and their King,

King, shall make profession of the true Religion, in a manner more perfect than is yet to be sound among the Protessants, the best Resorm'd: It's for this reason, that M. La Valiere is so pleasantly surprized, and ravish'd with Joy and Admiration, which would seem to foretel her Happiness in seeing a great Resormation, and the happy Union of a King of France with K. William.

This beautiful Flower-de-luce, which she sees wreath'd about the Orange-trees, and mix their Flowers with theirs, does clearly denote the Successor of Lewis 14th, who being animated with the Spirit of God, as K. William is at present, shall Unite himself in a strict Alliance with him; so that the Interests of them both, shall be one and the same, because they shall seek after the same things, viz. The Glory of God, and the Good of his Church. There are a great many Prophesies, particularly that of the Toung Prophetess of Dauphine, who say the same very thing.

This mixture of Flowers, render'd a pleasant smell; which denotes the marvellous Blessings wherewith God shall follow the Alliance and Union betwixt the King of France and K. William: And this sweet smell may be truly compared to that which is called, The Savour

of Life unto Life.

While M. La Valiere contemplates all these things, she hears a loud cry thrice repeated, The King's a comming, the King's a coming; which cry awakens her: This great redoubled cry, denotes that Lowis 14th begins just now to enter into that Action foretold in the first part of M. La Valiere's Dream, in such sort that it may be justly said to Lowis 14th, as was said to another of old, What thou dost, do it quickly.

FINIS.

